

REMARKS

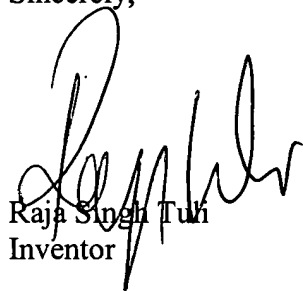
In the last Office Action, claims 10-21 have been rejected as being anticipated by Tagami (U.S.P. 5,339,118). No mention was made of the new claims 22 and 23 presented in the last response by the applicant. Currently claims 10, 12-22 and 24-72 are pending.

The examiner asserts that Tagami teaches a display device that shows picture frames containing a light-sensing region and a light-emitting region scanned by a LASER beam for each picture frame displayed in the presence of an applied electric field such that an amplified amount of carriers flow compared with those generated by the laser. The applicant submits, as in the previous response of November 05, 2003, that the invention by Tagami is vastly different from applicant's invention. **Contrary to the examiner assertion, there is no light emission region in Tagami's invention corresponding to the light-emission region as in the case of applicant's invention.** In figure 5 of Tagami, the light emitting from the light modulator is **not** being emitted after an absorption. Further, it is also completely clear that the light emitting from the light modulator is **not** a light that is being re-emitted after being absorbed by the light-sensing region in figure 5 of Tagami. The light being emitted from the light modulator is **only** the light coming from the laser source 1A(1B) as labeled by Tagami. The laser passes through the light modulator, is corrected for its tone by the modulator and then proceeds to the beam splitter 40 in figure 5 of Tagami. **It seems that a clear picture as to the working of the light modulator is lacking.** Tagami refers to **only two types** of modulators namely optoelectronic modulator and acousto-optic modulator. The principle of an optoelectronic modulator is an effect called **electro-optic effect**, which is the change in the refractive index of a material or the optical medium, resulting from an applied electric field. When this change of refractive index occurs, light passing through the material, is affected. This is also the case of the light modulator in the case of Tagami. The other type of light modulator referred to by Tagami is the acousto-optic light modulator. The principle of an acousto-optic modulator is the change of refractive index of a medium or optical medium due to sound. The sound, which is simply molecular vibration, affects the optical characteristics of the material, and changes the refractive index of the material. Any light traversing the material then is also affected by the change in refractive index. This principle for acousto-optic light modulator also applies in case of Tagami. In case of Tagami, the final signal generated by the CPU (figure 5 Tagami) due to absorption of light at the light-sensing region 35 (figure 5 Tagami), provides the light modulator with a signal. This signal, in case of an optoelectronic light modulator, applies a small electric field through electrodes in a material through which the laser 1A(1B) (figure 5 Tagami) is passing. This action changes the refractive index of the material and affects the laser light passing through it. In case of an acousto-optic light modulator the signal generated by the CPU causes sound waves that change the refractive index of the material through which the laser light 1A(1B) is passing and thus affects the laser light. At no point in either kind of light modulator, the laser light is being absorbed and then re-emitted. The laser passes through the light modulator, is modulated thereafter is split by the beam splitter (figure 5 Tagami). After the modulated light is split in two, one part is absorbed by the light-sensing region 35 (figure 5 Tagami) while the other goes to the display. **The part of laser being absorbed is not re-emitted as light again at any point (modulator**

included) in Tagami's invention. This point is to be absolutely clearly understood. The part of laser absorbed is converted into an electrical signal. The applicant submits the above analysis of Tagami's invention clearly shows that the applicant's invention is vastly different form that of Tagami. The applicant's invention has a light sensing region and a light-emitting region and has an applied electric field. The light being emitted in applicant's invention is only due to a recombination of charges in an emitting region. Thus, the applicant submits that Tagami does not constitute a basis for a prior art of record that is pertinent to the applicant's invention.

In view of the foregoing remarks, the applicant submits that all currently pending claims are allowable. Therefore, reconsideration and allowance are respectfully requested.

Sincerely,



Raja Singh Tuli
Inventor